

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
INvariably in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT.
Guaranteed Weekly Circulation 100,000.
30c. per line for first insertion.
20c. per line for subsequent insertions.
50c. per line for reading notices.
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Columns 24 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.
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MELROY & SHOPPEL, Proprietors.

ENTERED AT WASHINGTON POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 24, 1903.

Office: 229 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

Not having trouble enough already on her hands, Columbia is beginning to pick a quarrel with Chile, over a boundary question.

The new army rifles will send a bullet through 50 men, standing one behind another. Now, will the Ladrone kindly observe that formation in advancing on our lines, and prevent waste of ammunition?

SENATOR CARMACK says that he simply wants the Fifteenth Amendment repealed "in order that the question of treating the negroes should be left to the States." It hardly seems likely that it could be left more thoroughly than it is at present.

THE Memphis Commercial Appeal gives the Northerners something to think about in the statement that while there are three and one-half times as many people in the South as in the State of New York, there are only 27,000 saloons in the South to the 34,000 in the State of New York alone.

THE London papers hold the Pacific railways responsible for the defeat of the Canal treaty, and say that those roads have altogether spent something like \$5,000,000 in defeating the prompt execution of the proposed building of the canal. They played off the Nicaragua and Panama routes against one another as long as they could, and then centered their efforts upon the Senate of Columbia.

THE New York Democrats are accepting the idea of The National Tribune that the way to elect a Senator by the people, is not to wait for a Constitutional amendment, but to go ahead and nominate them in State Conventions and have them voted for by the people. The New York Democratic Committee directs that the next State Convention shall nominate a candidate for the United States Senate, to be voted for directly.

GALVESTON has shown a Chicago-like vim in recovering from her great disaster. She has now reached the stage where she begins to grow, and grow quite loudly. For example, she claims to have passed Boston as a port, and now holds third place in the United States. Her exports last year reached \$104,121,087, while her Custom House receipts rose 116 per cent. The total value of freight handled was more than double that of any previous year.

NOTHING indicates the piling up of idle money so well as the rapid increase in the price of titles. For example: The young lady who purchased the title of the Duke of Roxborough had to pay a great deal higher price than her predecessor who bought that of the Duke of Marlborough, and she did not get nearly so swell an article. While all Dukes are quite swell, there is a preference in everything else, and the Duke of Roxborough grades pretty low in the market list of Dukes.

SUBMARINE boat stock is going up. The Adder, one of this style of torpedo craft, has succeeded in delivering a torpedo against the torpedo-boat Craven in a way which would have destroyed her had it been actual war. The Craven had notice of the contemplated attack, but the Adder stole up on her and fired a wooden torpedo which struck the Craven amidship with a very decided jar. The men on the Craven were unable to get to their guns in order to fire a shot. This performance will probably have a rather startling effect all over the world.

THE dispatches from Constantinople constantly refer to Macedonia. Readers will have great difficulty in finding this on the map, since Macedonia's name disappeared from the world's political history centuries ago. Substantially it means all of the country north of Greece and lying between the sea of Marmora and Albania, which lies on the Adriatic. A large part of it is now in the Vilayet of Salonica, which is the ancient Thessalonica, but there are other Turkish political divisions cut off from it.

DOCTORS have fads the same as other people, and sometimes we think many more of them. The prediction is that the new disease colitis will have a run like appendicitis has been having. Sir Thomas Lipton has it, and we notice other cases developing in other places in the country as fast as the news of his trouble reaches them, and they can be acted upon by the doctors. Colitis is inflammation of the larger intestines, particularly the colon. The difference between colitis and the old-fashioned colic can only be told by high-priced doctors.

THE dominant and aggressive Magyars who are the ruling caste in Hungary have made a fresh demand to the effect that Hungarian officers shall hereafter give their commands in their own language. This has so exasperated the usually silent and conciliating Emperor Francis Joseph that he has stated publicly and frankly that he will never consent to such a thing, as it strikes at the very root of discipline in the army. The consequence of such an expression may be grave. Heretofore Hungary has remained in unison with Austria because it was recognized that the Emperor of Austria was the King of Hungary. Now they are beginning to talk about the Hungarian Diet having the power to elect a King upon the demise of Francis Joseph.

THE SERVICE PENSION BILL.

In its wisdom the National Encampment, while giving unanimous endorsement to the \$12 a month service pension, thought it good policy to qualify this by making only those veterans who have reached the age of 62 eligible for the pension, and continuing the allowance to widows to such as were married to the soldier previous to the passage of the Act of June 27, 1890. This was intended as a sop to public opinion, the National Encampment apprehending, and very rightly, that there will be a strong fight made against the passage of this measure of justice, or any liberalization of the pension laws. The National Encampment thought it good policy to disarm opposition as far as possible by the qualifications named. The National Tribune, while welcoming the very gratifying action of the National Encampment on this vital subject, still believes that the limitations, if any, should come from Congress, and not be suggested by us. We shall certainly not get any more than we ask for. It will be a surprise if we get as much. Therefore The National Tribune shall continue to urge what it believes to be eminently right: the only qualifications in the bill to entitle the men to the receipt of \$12 a month pension, being service of 90 days during the war of rebellion and an honorable discharge, and that the widows of all such be entitled to the same allowance. We believe as a matter of principle that every man who served 90 days and was honorably discharged is entitled from now until the day of his death to at least \$12 a month from the Government which he saved, and for which he sacrificed so much. This allowance is in exact accordance with the unbroken policy of the Government, and based on sound public principle. The Government has always proceeded upon the principle that its wars should be fought by its citizens, and not by a standing army, and that the men who separated themselves from their fellow citizens to discharge this duty of fighting for the country deserved not only the gratitude of those for whom they fought, but a proper provision for their old age. This was done even in the Colonial days, and from the foundation of the Government, and its workings have been such as to justify its wisdom and soundness. No public man of any recognized standing has ever disputed this principle, but all have cordially supported it.

The soldiers of all previous wars have received \$8 a month. The proposed rate of \$12 a month merely allows for the difference which have come into all allowances and wages. The soldiers of the Civil War were received from \$5 to \$7 a month, while the pay to-day is from \$13 upward. The standard of living has changed everywhere, and the purchasing power of money is not so great as it was in the earlier days. Twelve dollars a month does not represent nearly so much now to the man who gets it as \$8 did to the veteran of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Indian Wars.

As to the pension of widows, there has been a vast deal of nonsense about young women marrying old men for their pensions. Possibly there are a few instances of this kind among characterless young women and foolish old men, but they are a very meager percentage of the whole. Since the passage of the law of 1890 a great many thousands of veterans who have been benefitted by the wives of their youth have contracted rightful and happy marriages with women who have been true wives to them, have reared and educated their young children, and have been altogether the noblest and truest of companions and helpmates. They have taken care of their husbands in their long years of declining powers culminating in death and it is an inexcusable cruelty to deny them pensions.

For these reasons, which we think unanswerable, The National Tribune shall continue to advocate its original pension bill, granting at once a pension of \$12 a month to every man who served honorably 90 days in the war of rebellion, and to the widows of such as have died, without any other qualifications than those mentioned.

A GREAT STEP IN ADVANCE.

The Autumn maneuvers of the Regular Army with the National Guard, which have been ordered for West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kan., mark a great advance in the National military resources and is a thing which should have been done long ago. At West Point, Ky., the Regular troops from the stations in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana will be formed into brigades with the National Guards from those States and will camp, drill and maneuver with them. At Fort Riley the troops in that Department will be associated with the regiments from Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. The Government will pay all expenses of the National Guardsmen to and from the place of rendezvous, and will furnish them with rations and tents, etc., while in camp. It will give the National Guards a higher sense of their value and will bring into the ranks young men of the very best class, to put them in the best shape for actual service should this be required. Officers and men who have been associated with the Regular troops for a couple of weeks will undoubtedly imbibe very much of the Regular Army ideas, which will make them much the more valuable soldiers. This association in the maneuvers will be a great event in the life of a National Guardsman, and as this is only the beginning of the system it will bring other young men into the ranks of the State regiments.

Consul-General Frank H. Mason writes from Berlin that the medical society there is deeply interested in some experiments which seem to promise success for the treatment of tubercular diseases, by the inhalation of the combined fumes of eucalyptus, sulphur, and charcoal. The preparation is made of flowers of sulphur, powdered charcoal and pulverized eucalyptus leaves impregnated with the essential oil of eucalyptus. When used it is put on an earthen plate heated by a spirit lamp. The oil of eucalyptus evaporates, taking up with it a small quantity of sulphur and of charcoal, filling the closed room in which the consumptive sits with an aromatic, penetrating odor. Thus far 120 persons have been treated, generally taken from the poorest class of sufferers, and more than 50 persons have been discharged as cured. The German physicians, while naturally skeptical as to any cure for consumption, regard the results with great interest and see much hope in them. The patients were generally very quickly relieved from the troublesome and irritating cough, and the appetite rapidly improves, which gives two essentials in a successful treatment of consumption.

THE SLAVS.

The Slavic race is now a great deal in evidence, owing to the troubles in Turkey and in Austria. According to the old Max Muller theory the Aryan family forms most of the people in Europe. They at one time all dwelt together in Central Asia but becoming too numerous for the land began the great "Migration of Nations." According to this one branch went south over the Himalayas and became the dominant power in India. Another branch went west into Persia and built up that great empire. A third went still further west and built up in time Greece and Rome. To those last he gave the name of "Italic," or "Greco-Roman." The fourth part of the family, called "Celts," either went by the Mediterranean and up the Atlantic coast, leaving colonies in Spain, northwestern France, to the British Islands, or reached those countries by going overland. The fifth was the Teutonic, who migrated by way of the valley of the Danube into Europe, and became what we now know as the Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians and the English. Last of all were the Slavs. As to when they came into Europe, or whether they were not always there, has been a matter of fierce discussion. Some writers claim that they originated in the Carpathian Mountains, near Rumania, and spread out from there. Others claim that they came from Asia going north of the Caspian Sea, and settled on the River Volga, whence the name of Bulgarians. In some way they increased and multiplied, until they now constitute the greater portion of the people of eastern Europe. They do not seem to have been at any time so warlike or dominant as the other branches of the family. They became so numerous and pressing that the German tribes made war on them, took them prisoners and made slaves of them, from which we get our word "slave." All old writers describe them as an industrious race, living by agriculture, flocks and herds. They were simple and peaceful, and made war only in defense. There is no doubt that they do not equal the Germans in intellect and force of character. The farm of a German peasant is always superior to that of his Slav neighbor. They built up the kingdoms of Poland and Bohemia, which for a time flourished, but at length fell into disorder and misery. There are probably over 100,000,000 Slavs in eastern Europe. The population of Russia is almost wholly Slavic, and there are about 3,000,000 Slavs in Germany, known by the name of Wends, Massurians, Cassubians, etc. In Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the Polish provinces are almost wholly Slavic, making up 22,000,000 people out of the total population of 42,000,000 of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In the Kingdom of Hungary, the Slavs of Croatia and Transylvania are allowed no political rights whatever, by the dominant Magyars, and the present trouble in Austria is due to the Slavs of Bohemia and the other provinces demanding to be put on a political equality, which the Germans obstinately refuse to do.

Besides these there are the Slavic people of the countries which were once Turkish provinces. Greece has a population of 2,200,000 people, whom many writers think are nearly wholly Slavic. Others admit that about one-half are Slavs.

Montenegro has a population of 250,000 Slavs.

Bulgaria has a population of nearly 4,000,000, almost wholly Slavic.

Servia has 2,500,000 people, entirely Slavic, and who speak what many think the original language of the race.

The important little Kingdom of Rumania has a population of 6,000,000, who are wholly Slavic with a Latin modification. It was at one time the policy of Rome to settle her discharged soldiers on the banks of the Danube, to make a bulwark there against the Slavic incursions. Though these veterans were comparatively few in number, they profoundly affected the language and the character of the Slavic people around them. Their language is Slavic, but has a Latin form, and they show much more brightness and alertness than the true Slavs.

Of the 6,000,000 people in the territory of Europe which still remains to Turkey, about one-third are pure Slavs, while another third is mixed Greek and Turkish blood. All Slavs speak branches of one language, but which one is the mother language is a matter of earnest dispute. The Russian, Bohemian and Polish branches of the language have been cultivated to a high degree in a literary way, approaching the perfection of the leading languages in the west of Europe.

The soldiers, while not showing the enterprise and aggressiveness of soldiers of Celtic and Germanic blood, have evinced patience and stubbornness, which, together with their great numbers, have made them formidable antagonists, as Frederick the Great and Napoleon found out to their sorrow.

The census shows that the cities are death to the negroes. Out of 56 cities, 50 show a most astonishing excess of deaths over births among the negroes. For example, in New Orleans there were 1,700 births; in St. Louis, 1,200 deaths to 600 births; in Chicago, 700 deaths to 400 births. The only exceptions were in some places in the southwest and Southern California. This is partially explained by the excess of adult negroes in the population. Young negroes, male and female, all over the country, are constantly flocking to the cities to seek employment. In the country districts the negroes are increasing rapidly, the total population of the country districts the negroes are increasing 1880 to 8,850,000 in 1900. It is still further explained by the unsanitary conditions in which the negroes live in the cities, and their disregard of their children. In the country, while their cabins are squalid and comfortable, yet their condition is generally healthy. The air is pure, and they get a fair amount of good food. The mother takes care of her child much better than she does in the city, where she is compelled to go to work at stated hours, regardless of her child. The negroes are crowded into filthy tenements that are a menace to health.

It is reported from Topeka, under date of Sept. 18, that United States Senator Chester I. Long is ill at Guala Springs, Kan., and his friends are much alarmed. He has canceled all his speaking dates. He has a complication of ailments, stomach trouble being the most severe.

When Johnny came Marching Home.

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